

W. D. CHAPMAN
J. R. SMITH
Publishers and Proprietors.

ARTICLES—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, October 8, 1853.

W. J. Gordon, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Policeman in District No. 2, at the ensuing election.

Election Tickets.

We shall print Election Tickets for the counties of Nesh, Oktibbeha, and Lowndes. Candidates in Nesh, Oktibbeha, and Lowndes will be waited upon to order. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

Union Bank Bonds.

Col. J. B. Cobb, who heads the Whig legislative ticket in this county, stated in one of his speeches, that the Union Bank Bonds constituted an honest and constitutional debt against the State of Mississippi, and that he voted to pay them while a member of the legislature.

If the debt is honest and constitutional, which we deny, he ought to favor its payment. If he cannot pay it now, he ought to be willing to recognize it and make provision to meet it hereafter. Believing it to be an honest and constitutional debt, if the proposition is made in the next legislature to recognize it as such, he will be compelled in preserving his consistency, to vote for it. In view of the decisions of the Courts against the State, an effort will be made in the next legislature, to vindicate her honor and integrity. And how? By declaring the Bonds fraudulent and unconstitutional and setting forth the reasons that impel the people to reject them. This much is due to the inviolability of the constitution and the rights of the people, and the people will expect and require their representatives to speak and act boldly. Col. Cobb believes that they are not fraudulent, nor unconstitutional, but that they are honest and constitutional, and hence, he could not, if elected, join with the friends of the people, in declaring them fraudulent and unconstitutional.

The whig candidates for the legislature complain that their position on the Union Bank Bond question is sometimes misstated. Well! if true it is their own fault. All the candidates were interrogated through the columns of this paper, and asked to define their positions. The democratic candidates did answer fully and satisfactorily, while the opposing candidates refused so to do, and still refuse. Come! answer now and let us understand you fully. Do you not believe that the Union Bank Bonds are honest and constitutional? Thus believing would you not recognize them and make provision for their payment hereafter? Do not refuse to answer and say that you are misunderstood, this would be taking advantage of your own wrong, which is entirely inadmissible either in law or politics.

Position of Parties.

There are only two political organizations in this State. The one sustains President Pierce and co-operates with the national organization that rallies around his administration. The other opposes the President, and refuses to act with the national organization of his party friends. The former is the democratic, while the latter is the whig organization.

The true friends of the President are found in the democratic ranks; while his open enemies and pretended friends, are banded together in the opposition columns. The effect of a State organization is always felt in national contests. Destroy the State and to that extent, the National organization is weakened. The preservation of the greater depends upon the success and entirety of the smaller organization. A third party must weaken the two already existing. The foundation of a Union party in this State, would be sectional, and in proportion to its strength, necessarily dangerous to the union of the States.

Such a party would weaken the administration, by drawing to it some of the friends of the regular democratic organization. Such a party was formed in '51 to stop the slavery agitation, and the basis of settlement was acquiescence in the compromise.

Acquiesce was incorporated into the democratic platform, and there is no distinctive creed upon which a Union party can be based. There is no sense in forming a Union party in '51—declaring that the compromise shall be a final settlement of the slavery question, and in '53—trying to form another Union party, for the purpose of keeping up the agitation in reference to the same subject. The attempt is only made by designing demagogues to get into office. Whoever depends for his election upon a distinctive Union organization, will be left at home to enjoy the sweets of private life. No such can, or does at this time, exist in this State.

"It was true, the Whig party of Mississippi, was not in the ascendancy, and never would be, so long as they gave their support to place Democrats in a position to keep the whigs in the minority. All the bright lights of America bore the name of whig, and for himself, he was proud of it, and would glory in the name of whig while life lasted."

The above is an extract from a speech of Judge Rogers, the Scott Whig candidate for Governor, delivered at Greensboro, just before his nomination, by the Scott Whig convention. The convention that nominated him adopted in their platform, the Scott Whig resolutions of the whig national convention, which nominated Gen. Scott, for the presidency. This same Whig State convention refused to approve the conduct of Gov. Foote, in the Senate of the United States, in vindication of the compromise resolutions. It also refused to approve "the inaugural of President Pierce so far as it is related to the compromise resolutions and the perpetuity of the Union." This same whig convention was called by the whig Executive committee, the chairman of which was Daniel W. Adams Esq., one of the lawyers of the Union Bank Bond holders. They issued an address to the Whigs of the State urging them "to rally and stand by their arms," to re-organize as the "great conservative Whig party" for the "redemption of State credit." They assailed the administration of Franklin Pierce and condemned him in advance. They denounced him as "another northern man with southern principles," and declared that Mississippi stood "dishonored before the world by the repudiation of obligations the most sacred." They exercised such control over the convention and its proceed-

ings, that by official announcement, they changed the time of holding it, from the first Monday in June, to the 11th of July.

In response to their call the Scott Whigs of this county held a whig meeting to appoint delegates to this same State convention. Gen. W. B. Wade, was one of the appointees, and Col. Cobb was recommended for the office of Governor. When assembled in solemn convocation, Rogers, Horne, Russell & Co, all Scott Whigs, were nominated as the "Whig State Ticket." Judge Rogers says that he will sign a bill taxing the people to pay the Union Bank Bonds, and with this declaration warm upon his lips;

Col. Cobb, Seale, Wade, and Williams have declared in favor of his election. They are also the advocates of the election of Horne, Russell & Co. the enemies of Pierce's administration.

PRETENDED SUICIDE.—The river was being dragged yesterday for the body of a young lady named Wilson, who was supposed to have drowned herself. Miss Wilson, we understand, visited her grandfather on Saturday evening and on leaving, she deposited on the table a small note. This contained an affectionate farewell, and a notice that she was about to drown herself. It also contained a pair of valuable ear rings which she had removed from her ears. We are given to understand that no drowning took place, but that Miss Wilson took the cars to Cleveland with a lover.—Columbus (O.) Statesman.

SUGGELING.—Irish linens and other goods, which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe brought with her baggage from England, have been seized by the New York custom house officers as contraband. She was only desirous of saving the duty, and in the risk has lost her goods. There is a moral in this affair, which we do not remember to have seen in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We advise her to incorporate it in the next edition—perhaps it may be found that "Topsy" had a hand in this very mysterious affair.

New Haven Register.

Incident of the Senatorial Canvass.

At Greensboro Gen. Foote met Governor Brown. During Gov. Brown's speech he took occasion to criticize the celebrated Brooke & Botters letter of Gen. Foote. Gen. F., interrupted the speaker by remarking, that the gentleman seems to infer that he, Foote, was not in favor of the unity of the democratic party. "Are you in favor of the unity of the democratic party, do you wish and desire to see the two wings of the democratic party united for the purpose of opposing their common enemies, the whigs?"

Gen. Foote arose, and began to expatiate upon the compromise, and to talk promiscuously—Gov. Brown remarked to the crowd, that the gentleman was evading an answer. "Gov. Foote," said he, "I put to you the categorical question. Do you desire to see the democratic party unite for the purpose of fighting their common opponents?" Gen. Foote was silent. "You, sir," continued Gov. Brown, "have it in your power to produce harmony in the democratic ranks—one word from you, one scratch of your pen, will settle all this difficulty. Will you give that word? Give it, and I quit the canvass this instant; pledge yourself to act for the purpose of restoring harmony in the democratic party, and I quit the field. I will go home and remain there. Yea, sir, pledge yourself to this course, and I will not be a candidate before the Legislature, and I will give my written pledge not to receive the election at the hands of the Legislature, if offered me." Gen. Foote was silent!

Gov. Brown called upon him to be a democrat, it was all he asked of him, "be true to the faith and you will be true to yourself and do no harm to me, or any democrat."

We do not pretend to give the very words of either speaker, but we have given the substance of the remarks. Gov. Brown in Holly Springs hearing that Foote had said he would stand no chance with Brown before the Legislature, declared that if a democrat was to be elected, his only wish was to see the man most acceptable to the democratic party, the choice of that party, the senator, and that as Gen. Foote seemed to fear him, of all men, before the democratic members of the Legislature, that if Gen. Foote would give his consent to abide by the long established usages and principles of the party, he, Brown, would sign a written agreement, pledging himself to retire from the canvass and to refuse the election if it should be tendered him by the Legislature.

We have few comments to offer at this time—Gen. Foote's position place him in the ranks of the now organized whig party—he looks to them for support and for sympathy, they are in part extending both.—Exchange.

A NOVEL ACCOMMODATION.—A friend of ours, says the Boston Post, just returning from a fashionable watering place, says, the way they manage there to stow their patrons in a crowded time is to put them in bed, and when they get asleep, take them up and stand them up around the room. In this way, any number can be accommodated, and all the effects of statuary is produced. Seen by moonlight, the exhibition thus presented is very charming, reminding one of a gallery of sculpture.

It is a singular fact that the whig party is down on every prominent Union democrat in this State who is opposed to the payment of the Union bank bonds. Nabors and Wilcox, both bond payers, are running for Congress on the whig ticket, but Freeman, an anti-bond, is thrown over board, and a whig bond payer is running for Congress in his District. Verbum sat.

EXPANDING THE CHEST.—Those in easy circumstances, or those who pursue a sedentary employment within doors, use the lungs but little, breathe but little air in the chest, and thus, independently of positions, contract a wretchedly small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a double their size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest, and perfect immunity from consumption.

The agent, and the only agent required, is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no common obstacle exists, external to the chest, such as twisting it about with stays, or having the shoulders lie upon it. On rising from the bed in the morning place yourself in an erect posture, with your head thrown back and your shoulders entirely off from the chest, then inhale all the air that can be got in; then hold your arms off behind; hold your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in cold breath is much better, because the air is much denser and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, it will become inflexible and expandible, and will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs.—Scientific American.

The Printers' Strike in Pittsburgh has resulted in a partial substitution of females as compositors in several of the newspaper offices of that city.—The girls, it is said, have shown a great readiness to avail themselves of this new demand for their services, and the applications for employment have exceeded the places to be filled. The already excessive number of more than forty candidates in Pittsburgh Despatch had more than forty candidates for situations in its composing room.

For the Southern Standard.

Obituary.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

When we see age and infirmity sink into the tomb, we feel that it is consonant with the laws of nature, and hence we experience nothing of wonder, or astonishment, but when we behold the grim Monster fixing his iron grasp, and destroying the youthful, the athletic, the gay, or the beautiful of our race, the questions involuntarily present themselves, how is this? Why is this? Such are some of our reflections on viewing the lifeless remains of JOHN RANDOLPH DE BOSE who left the shores of time, on the evening of the 29th inst., in the twenty first year of his existence.—Yes, we had well nigh said, that in the midst of usefulness, and future promise, he was called to fill a premature grave, but such is not the case, inasmuch as it is the work of God, and He never commits a premature act, nor does he act without a purpose. After suffering for eighteen days with great patience, and composure, and until within a short period of his end, he seemed to feel but little apprehension of approaching dissolution, when it was proper that his skillful physicians must deal candidly, and faithful sympathizing friends should notify him that he must look to the great Physician of souls, for life and salvation. At first the announcement seemed to amaze, and terrify him, but those terrors passed away, and the inextinguishable blessing of kind friends and dear relatives which all along the journey of life had strewn his path way with innumerable acts of friendship, not forgetting at the same time to add good counsel to fervent prayers, were still permitted to surround his dying couch, and there mingle their petitions with his, in importuning a Throne of divine Grace, to reconcile him to offended Majesty, through the medium of the blood, and intercession of the Son of God. His prayers were heard and answered, and the humble penitent seemed to express to his anxious listeners, a reliance upon his Saviour, and the hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. He left many appropriate messages for his absent friends, and finally with an intellect to the last, as clear and luminous as a Sun beam, while a fond brother, three doating sisters, and numerous friends waited around, his peaceful spirit softly, silently, and sweetly sunk to rest. It is enough: we bless God for the assurance that "his not all of life to live, or all of death to die."

Solemn and impressive services were conducted by that holy man of God, Rev. T. W. Dorman in the Methodist Church, and the place held by the amiable and highly esteemed deceased in the hearts of this community was abundantly manifested in the long solemn procession, which followed his mortal remains to that beautifully sequestered spot (the Odd Fellows Cemetery) where they will rest till the Resurrection morn.

Peace to his ashes! C****
Darlington (S. C.) Flag please copy.

For the Southern Standard.

DIED in Pensacola, Florida, at the residence of her relative Dr. Cox, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of September, of yellow fever, Miss CATHERINE HOSKINS.

Such are the simple words, which announce, that the beautiful and the beloved, has passed from earth forever! When, on yesterday, they were whispered mournfully in our ear,—we repeated them mechanically, over and over, before the brain received their terrible import. They were uttered in low tones from friend to friend, until each face was shrouded in gloom, and many eyes, all unused to tears, glistened in mournful sorrow. For here, was Miss Hoskins, known and loved with an homage as sincere as it was unusual. Here, was her budding girlhood passed—here, expanded into almost more than mortal perfection, the flower, whose opening loveliness gave such brilliant promise.

She removed to this place in 1837 from Edenton N. C. where she was born, and we have since had with her an intercourse long and uninterrupted. We knew and loved her well. Many and many a pleasure, have we quaffed together, when life was new and hope was bright,—often, have we together mapped out, with our own rose colors, the far off future, that lay so misty and grand before us, and wove fairy dreams, that have long since faded, like the tints on a summer cloud. Young, beautiful and accomplished, virtue never found a holier temple, beauty never veiled a purer sanctity, every grace was showered upon her, Earth never beheld a fairer vision, Death never claimed a prouder trophy!

"She walked in beauty"
"And on that cheek and o'er that brow
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent
The smiles that on the cheek glowed
But told of days in goodness spent
A mind at peace with all below."

Oh! who does not grow faint and oppressed, with the sense of his own littleness, when those whom we have enshrined upon our inmost hearts, those whom we have loved with the most jealous and careful affection, are thus rudely torn from our sheltering arms. Could human will or love, have availed aught,—our friend would still have lived to bless us with her fair and lovely presence. But she has gone, and we can but bow in humble submission to a Providence, mysterious as omnipotent.

We are aware, that praise bestowed upon the dead, becomes too often, ridiculous in its exaggeration, but to those who knew Miss Hoskins, as we did, this slight tribute to her worth will sound faint and cold. Tho' her surpassing beauty of person and graceful elegance of deportment, extorted the admiration of all who saw her, yet only those who were admitted to her intimate friendship, could appreciate the priceless jewels enshrined in this enchanting casket.

To her greatness of heart, she fell a victim, for tho' merely a casual visitor to the family in which she died, yet despite the urgent entreaties of distant friends, she had devoted herself for weeks, to nursing those suffering from the Epidemic, until she too, was stricken down.

With heroism worthy of a place in song or story, she calmly contemplated the fearful jeopardy of her position. In a letter written only three weeks since, to a friend in this city, she described the awful havoc of the disease, and the possibility of her own fate, but with a lofty sense of honor and propriety, prompted by her consciousness of duty, she announced her determination to abide the destiny which God's Providence seemed to have assigned her. We have the melancholy consolation, that her sufferings, if great, were brief. She was ill only three days, when death claimed his prize, and her pure and lovely spirit, without doubt is now in the regions of the Blest.

In 1847 she was confirmed, as a member of the Episcopal Church of this place; thus adding to her natural purity of heart the fervent piety of a christian, and giving us the surety, if there be truth in Revelation, or merit in good deeds, that our friend has been but translated to a home, where beauty never fades, virtue never suffers, happiness never ends.

But what are words! vain things! how immeasurably the heart leaves them in the distance!
"Oh let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake
To see how soon,
Life, with its glories glides away,
And the stern footstep of decay
Come stealing on."

Columbus October 30, 1853.

RAILROAD IN NEW YORK.—There are twenty-one hundred miles of railroad in operation in the State of New York.—and ten hundred more under contract.

J. W. VESEY, Esq.

Editor of the Independent.

Dear Sir—In your last issue, you report Gov. Foote as having stated, in his speech at Athens, that I endorsed the letter of Judge Trotter, "advocating his claims to a return to the United States Senate." This is not true; and, I doubt not, you misapprehended the remarks of Gov. Foote, in reporting him, as having so stated. Several gentlemen have informed me, they did not so understand him. I have not yet read the letter of Judge Trotter. That portion of it, personally complimentary to Gov. Foote, I heard read. In a passing conversation with Gov. Foote afterwards, I did intimate to him my endorsements, so far as I knew him, of that portion; his allusion could have had "that extent—no more."

Very respectfully,
JAMES PHELAN.

LEAVE YOUR "LITTLE SELF" AT HOME.—A celebrated English preacher, now deceased, in a charge which he delivered to a young minister at his ordination: thus addressed him: "Let me remind you, sir, that, when you come to this place, and address this people you are not to bring your little self with you. I repeat this again, sir, that it may more deeply impress your memory. I say you are never to bring your little self with you. No, sir, when you stand in this sacred place, it is your duty to hold up your great Master to your people, in his character, in his office, in his precepts, in his promises and in his glory. This picture you are to hold up to the view of your hearers while you are to stand behind it, and not let so much as your little finger be seen."

GUANO.—This highly valuable manure is exciting much interest among the farmers of our country. Thousands of pounds are sent into our State. Those who have used it seem to be much flattered at the result of the application, and continue to enlarge the amount, upon their farms. Some contend that it may be applied to food or cultivated crops, as a basis of improvement, by enriching the land so as to cause it to produce such green crops as may be turned in and made fertilizer. We are much inclined to agree with the latter class, for it is so highly volatile, when applied to crops which require the frequent stirring of the soil, these volatile principles must, to a great extent, pass off, before affording much nourishment to the crops. But the benefit which guano has conferred upon the agricultural interest of the country has not been direct alone; it is not confined to the increased product arising from its application, but many farmers have been greatly benefited by guano, who have perhaps never applied more than one hundred pounds. The great improvement which they have seen to arise from the application of so small a quantity of substance to their crops has had the effect to cause them to look about and see the many means which they have around them for enriching their lands, and of which they have never availed themselves before. There are many rich fields in many parts of the country, which but for guano would have still been barren, failing to produce enough to pay the owner for their cultivation.

Farmer's Journal.

DIED.—On Tuesday night, at the residence of Dr. Billingslea, Cottage Hill, of the prevailing epidemic, BENJAMIN HALSTED, aged 30 years. This dispensation brings sadness to the hearts of several of our most respectable families, with which he was connected; but none will feel the blow so severely as his widow and two little children.

DIED.—At the residence of her father, near Daphne on the Eastern Shore, Miss JANE S. KENNON, daughter of William and Jane Kennon, aged about 27 years.

H. S. FOOTE,

Candidate for United States Senator,

AND

DANIEL R. RUSSELL,

Candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts,

Will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Caledonia,	Tuesday,	11
Columbus,	Wednesday,	12
Macon,	Thursday,	13
Somerville,	Friday,	14
DeKalb,	Saturday,	15

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber has just received a new and well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry of the latest fashions, &c., which he will sell on the most favorable terms. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods. Particular attention paid to Clock and Watch repairing.

I. M. KNAPP,

South Side of Main Street.

Columbus, Oct. 6th 1853—No. 37—6m.

SOUTHERN CASSIMERS.

MESSRS. HALE & MURDOCK, HAMILTON, BAKER & CO., LAMAR & WATKINS, FRANKLIN & BROTHER, OTTLEY & TRAVIS, and SHERMAN & HARRIS, of Columbus, Mississippi, have supplies of CASSIMERS, manufactured by CARSON, YOUNG & GRIER at the Rock Island Mills, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. The purpose of the manufacturers is to produce goods suited to the southern market and southern consumption, to do which they have spared no effort to present Fabrics sufficiently genteel for all business purposes and plain dressings, and at the same time equal in durability, and of as permanent colours as any goods of a similar grade made or sold in the United States.

Persons who are disposed to foster this branch of industry at home, to give them the most thorough tests, and are perfectly willing that the success of their enterprise may be determined thereby.

October 8th, 1853. 37—6w.

ECKFORD & WEAVER,

(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM ECKFORD)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No Commerce, North of St. Louis Street,

MOBILE—ALA.

JNO. H. ECKFORD,

WM. B. WEAVER,

F. M. ECKFORD.

Oct. 8th 1853. 37—4f.

The State of Mississippi Lowndes County.

To all persons interested in the Estate of JOHN J. LEWIS, deceased.

You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next December term of the Probate Court of said County to be held at the Court house in the town of Columbus on the first Monday in December A. D. 1853, then and there to show cause if any you can, why the following lands should not be sold according to the prayer of Joseph A. Harvey Administrator De bonis non said Estate, to-wit: The north half of the south west quarter and the south half of north west quarter, and about 26 acres adjoining the east end of said piece of land, off of the east half of section 9 in Township 20 Range 17 west.

Witness the honorable Nathaniel E. Goodwin Judge of the Probate Court of said County, the first Monday of October A. D. 1853, and 77th year of American Independence, Issued 6th October 1853.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Clerk.

October 8th, 1853. 37—6w.

TENNESSEE COMMISSION HOUSE.

15000 Pounds of Bacon just received, consisting of Hams, Shoulders and Sides. Bacon and Lard of a superior quality—for cash or credit until January 1854, for acceptance.

For sale by D. BALDWIN, Agt.

Liberal advances made on bacon, and other articles left with us on sales. Refer to Messrs. Franklin & Bro., Gay & Bro., and O. T. Keeler.

July 30, 1853.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 26th, 1853.

Editor of the Independent.

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15000 Pounds of Bacon just received, consisting of Hams, Shoulders and Sides. Bacon and Lard of a superior quality—for cash or credit until January 1854, for acceptance.

For sale by D. BALDWIN, Agt.

Liberal advances made on bacon, and other articles left with us on sales. Refer to Messrs. Franklin & Bro., Gay & Bro., and O. T. Keeler.

July 30, 1853.